THE CONKLING CAMPAIGN.

Initiatory Movement Through Im-. portant Cabinet Changes.

POINTING THE ENGINES OF PATRONAGE.

Don Cameron, Secretary of War; Judge Taft, Attorney General Pierrepont, Minister to England.

ARRANGEMENTS TO SECURE PENNSYLVANIA.

General Grant's Estimate of the Various Candidates for Nomination.

PHILADELPHIA SATISFIED.

A Modest Coyness Not Unbecoming a New Appointee.

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE UNDER ADVISEMENT.

WASRINGTON, May 22, 1876.

The President gave a genuine surprise to everybody this morning by the announcement of the following Cabinet changes:—

Alphonso R. Taft, of Ohio, to be Attorney General.

J. McDonald Cameron, of Pennsylvania, to be Becretary of War, and the appointment of Edwards Pierrepont to be Minister to England.

There has been a buzz of discussion about their meaning all day. He has been for some days talking confidentially with a number of influential Western and Southern politicians, Senators and members of Congress, and enough has leaked out in the conversation of some of them to show that General Grant has opened.

THE CONKLING CAMPAIGN THE CONKLING CAMPAIGN

THE CONKLING CAMPAIGN
in earnest. He has discussed with those he has
called to the White House very freely the reasons
why he prefers Mr. Conkling, and has been very
frank in expressing himself as opposed to the nomination of Mr. Bristow, Mr. Blaine or any other candidate except Senator Conkling. He is understood to speak very kindly of Senator Morton, and some reports state that he has even gone so far as to say that if Mr. Morton had good health he would make the candidate of all. But, in the President's

MR. MORTON'S HEALTH party and injury to the country.

The President has told a number of inducating ersons during the last ten days that he does not imself desire a nomination and to the contract of the contract WHAT THE PRESIDENT DESIRES desire a nomination, and is determined on ount to accept it; that he has served the public for sixteen years, has been abundantly re-warded and is very tired of public office, and that he counts the days until he shall be relieved. He ex-presses himself as very anxious for the

in November, believes that this is necessary to the welfare of the country, and thinks in Mr. Conkling's hands the party would be safe and the country accure. He says that he will give his strong support to the Cincinnati candidates, whoever they may be, but he urges the nomination of Mr. Conkling in preference to all the other candidates, regarding him as a statesman, as he says, without reproach and of great ability, of great popularity in the country; and he is understood to have said that the only thing that can injure Mr. Conkling or be brought against him by anybody is that he has so consis-tently and zealously supported General Grant's ad-

to be Secretary of War is regarded here as an ar-rangement to secure the vote of Pennsylvania in the Convention to Mr. Conkling. There were rumors several weeks ago of such an arrangement as necessary to secure the zealous support of Senator Camtainty with which Mr. Conkling's friends here have, for five or six weeks, counted on the Pennsylvania delegation, contrary to the belief of others, is thought to show that the present change has been

THE VICE PRESIDENCY begins also to be talked of, and it is believed that the President has his preferences in regard to this office. He is understood to be favorably disposed to a number of persons, but to several of his friends he

has specially mimed

MR. M'CREARY, OF IOWA,

and Senator Alcorn, of Mississippi. It is believed
that if the Southern delegates in Convention should
ask for the nomination of Mr. Alcorn he would have
the President's induence in his favor, and this on
the ground that in that case he would be supposed
strong enough to carry several Southern States, and
thus make the chances of a republican success

developed or unmasked to-day is an undoubtedly strong one. It evidently means to secure to Mr. Conking, at the opening of the Cincinnati Convention, the votes of New York, Pennsylvania and all, or nearly all, of the Southern States. The expectation, probably, is to secure all except Kentacky, which will go to Mr. Bristow, and Delaware, which has but six yotes. If this plant is successful Mr. which while to Mr. Bristow, and Delaware, which has but six votes. If this plan is successful Mr. Conkling would thus have 334 votes to begin with, besides the scattering votes from other States, and there would be little doubt of his nomination. Of course these votes would not appear on the first ballot, as probably a considerable part of the South will want to give Mr. Morton and Mr. Blaine

A COMPLIMENTARY VOTE.

The influence of the President's wishes, wherever he makes them positively known among the Southern republicans, is very strong—enough in most cases to over ome their preferences for any other candidate. There is no doubt that General Grant aimself is the first choice of all or nearly all of the colored republican leaders in the South, and of many of the whites as well. Naturally these defer to his wishes, if he chooses to make them known Moreover, he knows how to use

HIS SOUTHERN PATRONAGE
to secure the predominance of his wishes, as in the appointment just made of Mayer to be Marshal in Alabama, which insures Senator Spencer's zealous support to Mr. Conkling in the Convention, while it gives the cold shoulder to the honest part of the recan party in Alabama, and treats them as

ast the regular party organization. Naturally the Cabinet changes excite remark not always favorable. Among the republicans to-day some of them say, "The President has begun too late;" some are indignant at what they call open favoritism, but there is an impression that General Grant has begun his campaign as he did during the war, after a careful study of the situation and a determination to win.

emination to win.
"He is a hard man to beat," was said to-day by one who is not an adherent of Conkling. It is odd

in the new appointment does not appear to come up at all in discussion. The political bearings of Mr. Cameron's appointment alone are considered.

The appointment of Don Cameron to the War Department excited the more surprise here to-day because it is very well known that his father, the Senstor, has quite recently complained that he had not been well treated by the President, and that he did

not expect any favors in that quarter. To-day, after the confirmation of his son, the old gentleman took his lunch in the room of the Committee on Foreign Relations, evidently in a very comfortable frame of mind, and talking guardedly over Presidential pros-

It is reported this evening on what seems to be good authority that the elevation of the younger Cameron is part of a general plan which involves the retirement of Senator Cameron after the election, the election of General Hartranft to the Senate in raturn for his giving up his Presidential aspirations and co-operating with the Camerons in controlling the Pennsylvania vote at Cincinnati, and an understanding that if Mr. Conkling becomes President one or the other of the Camerons shall have a place in this Cabinet.

In this way the political rivalry in Pennsylvania is armonized, and Senator Cameron, who was sev-enty-seven last March, has secured a political future

As soon as the Senate went into executive session to-day the nomination of Mr. Pierrepont was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, that of Mr. Tait to the Committee on the Judiciary and that of Mr. Cameron to the Committee on Military Affairs. Senators Cameron, Edmunds and Logan, the respective chairmen of those committees, soon thereafter made favorable reports on the nominations, which were confirmed by the Senate without debate, the reception of the nominations from the President. THE CONFIRMATION BY THE SENATE. the reception of the nominations from the President, their reference, the reports thereon and the final ac-tion occupying less than one hour.

THE NEW APPOINTER HEARD PROM.

The newly appointed Secretary of War was heard from by telegraph to-night, in answer to congratulations of his friends, and, somewhat curiously, his mind seems not yet made up as to his acceptance of the position of Cabinet Minister. He says that he

conferred upon him by both the President and his nomination and the Senate in the compliment of his immediate confirmation. He had been unwell for a few days and was just now under the care of a

for which reason he did not expect to reach Washington until near the close of the week. This interval of time would enable him to decide whether he should accept the appointment or not.

THE FEELING IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 22, 1876.

Cabinet appears to have taken the leading politi-cians here by surprise, for while the more prominent Pennsylvania republicans have long known that Don Cameron's ambition was in that direction, no one seems to have expected its gratification at this time. Such of the leading men of the party in Philadelphia as can be found at this hour express approval of the appointment.

Colonel Forney preferred not to say much regarding the son of his old political enemy. He, however, expressed his gratification at the President's recognition of the Pennsylvania republican party. Since the appointment of Borie to the Navy Department this was the first nomination the President had made from Pennsylvania. Colonel Forney believed it was satisfactory to the party.

General Bingham, a leading republican delegate to the National Convention, said that the appointment would have no demoralizing effect upon the Pennsylvania delegation at the Convention. He did not at all think it meant an indorsement of Conkling, so he said; on the contrary, it would consolidate the delegation and aid materially in nominating a son of Pennsyl-vania to the Presidency. He considered the appoint-

A DESERVED TRIETTE
to one of the best business men in the State. General
Bingham is a worker for Blaine, and is supposed to
have charge of his interests in Pennsylvania. Hartranft is Bingham's first choice, but Blaine is second.
Other republicar differed with General Bingham,
admitting that Cameron's appointment looked like
an exposure of Conkling's cause, which might injure ne's chances very mu

AT MR. CAMERON'S HOME.

HARRISHUNG, May 22, 1876.

This city is in a blaze of excitement to-night over the announcement that Mr. J. Donald Cameron has been appointed Secretary of War. Everybody is rejoiced except Mr. Cameron, and he is in such a quandary regarding his acceptance that he makes either himself or the President appear exceedingly

I called on him at his elegant residence, on Front street, this evening, but he said he was unable to discuss the subject of his appointment because he had not yet determined what action he would take. This statement can only be regarded as very funny, as the allegation that he was promised a place in MR. CONKLING'S CABINET in case of the Senator's election to the Presidency

is a source of real weakness to the New York states-man. I called Mr. Cameron's attention to this, and he declared he had never heard of any such thing. Considering that the charge has been made in the most influential newspapers in the State, and is in the mouths of all the partisans of Mr. Blaine in the Pennsylvania delegation, Mr. Cameron must be an ill-informed or an incapable politician if what he says is true. I have excellent reasons for saying that Mr. Cameron was

AWARE OF THE PACT AWARE OF THE FACT that President Grant intended nominating him to the Senate before the nomination was made, and one of his most trusted licutenants was summoned to Washington en Sunday to be on hand when to coup d'état should be accomplished. Another fushich bears in the same direction may which bears in the same direction may be found in this—that at the very moment Mr. Cameron was telling that he had not yet made up his mind to accept the post which the President has tendered him, preparations were making to give him a serenade, and he had designated Judge Pearson, of the Court of Common Pleas, of Harrisburg.

took place at nine o'clock this evening, and althou a light rain was falling at the time, the gather was a large one.

THE CITY is full of lawyers and politicians from the neighbor-ing counties in attendance upon the Supreme Court, and among these Mr. Cameron's good fortune is the and among these Mr. Cameron's good fortune is the subject of general discussion. The political signifi-cance of the appointment is not understood and outside of the citizens of Harrisburg, whose felicitations Mr. Cameron in his lit. tle speech in response to the serenade, which was a surprise to his hearers in its being made at all, professed to regard as even dearer to him than the President's partiality, there is not much joy over the event. In effect, however, the nomina-

tion can scarcely fail to be

DEFINITION TO MR. CONKLING.

It is not believed that a young man like Mr. Cam
eron, who has never held office or had any experience in public affairs, could have received this appointment except as part of a political bargain
involving Mr. Conkling's claims to the Presidency.

BLAINE'S FRIENDS

are naturally incensed, and will push their opposition to Conkling in consequence. Mr. Cameron is
a delegate at large to the Cincinnati Convention,
and it is remarked that there is manifest impropriety in his serving in that body while acting as

priety in his serving in that body while acting a Secretary of War, or of being appointed Secretary on the eve of an important political convention, o which he is a member. The whole thing is regarded as

and it may be well for the interests of the republi-can party that he is really in doubt about his accept-ance. Such a thing as a doubt on his part regarding acceptance is not thought of here, and Mr. Cam-eron's declaration will, I doubt not, create a great deal of surprise.

JAMES DONALD CAMERON.

The new Secretary of War, James Donald Came or, as he is called in Pennsylvania politics, Cameron, is the eldest son of the Hon. Simon Came Mr. Cameron is now about forty-two years of age and was born in Pennsylvania. His mother was formerly

president and cashier of two or three banks in Harraburg, Middletown and elsewhere. Be took an active interest in the development of the railway system of Pennsylvania and was for some time the President of the Northern Central Railway, the main line from Battimore to Harrisburg. It was in the management of this road that the genius of Mr. Cameron for affairs—for the government of men and for handling large trusts—first became known. Mr. Cameron remained in the control of the Northern Central until the railway passed into the hands of the Pennsylvania Central, when he retired from the railway and gave his time to his personal affairs and Pennsylvania Central, when he retired from the railway and gave his time to his personal affairs and largely to politics. As his father, the Senator, retired from the active control of Pennsylvania politics on account of his advancing years, Mr. Cameron assumed his place and became known as a leader of courage, singular forcesight and ability. Lacking the genial bon. Acounte of the Senator, Mr. Cameron was cold, reserved and sby in his manner, and fused into the republican party a discipline which it had never before known, even in Pennsylvania.

This was above, up the first convers of General Mark.

known, even in Pennsylvania.

This was shown in the first canvass of General Hartrants for Governor. An important fragment of the republican party, under the leadership of Colonel Young and Colonel McClure, mutinied against the nomination of Governor Hartrants, opposed his canvass in October, and in doing so menaced the success of Grant in November. There was a panic arising out of this meeting and a disposition on the part of the republicans to withdraw General Hartranft, which was prevented mainly, if not altogether, by the courage and energy of Mr. Cameron, who insisted that the party should go down with Hartranft's colors flying rather than succeed without him. The result of this determination was the election of Hartranft and the carrying of the State for Grant by an unprecedented majority.

Mr. Cameron is a man of large fortune, estimated as from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000, and although his nomination may be unfavorably regarded by a wing of the republican party in Pennsylvynia, it will no doubt give satisfaction to the general bulk of the organization. Its political meaning is that Mr. Cameron, as a supporter of Conkling, is recognized by President Grant. Mr. Cameron is a widower and resides at Harrisburg.

THE STORM.

WATERSPOUT IN PENNSYLVANIA-GREAT DE STRUCTION TO CROFS-NEWTON, IN NEW JEB-SEY, VISITED WITH A HEAVY HAIL STORM-DEVASTATION IN THE NORTHWEST.

afternoon and worked considerable destruction to the crops along the mountains north of this city. At about two o'clock the gathering tempest was seen coming up from the north, accompanied by an occasional peal of thunder, until an immense black cloud hung over the mountains, spreading like a pall over the farming villages known as the Notch, Abington, Scott and soveral other places. As the afternoon advanced the clouds grew denser and the thunder increased, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning, until the mountains fairly shook under the storm. At about four o'clock the people living in the villages already mentioned were startled by a roaring sound which seemed to issue from the cloud, and was fairly deadtning in its effect. This strange sound roshed like a whirlwind over a mountain gorge known as the Notch, and lasted for nearly half an hour. It reverberated along the ravinea, and was vasily heard in this city, although five miles distant. It seemed I ke the noise produced by an immense snowshide, and after hovering for some time over the Notch descended, striking with terrific force along the bed of the stream which runs through that locality, tearing away foot bridges and smaking the trees in its path. Fortunstely, the portion of the country where it struck was free from houses, or the effect could not fail to be disastrous if it descended half a mile further north. This mimic waterspout has scarcely spent its force ere a sweeping and destructive half-storm descended all along the upper portion of the and demolishing the windows of several fine dwelling in the First ward, including about 150 panes of beautiful stained glass in the Providence Catholic clurch At Dunmore, about two miles distant, window pane were broken by the pelting hail, leaves were form the trees, branches were broken and flower were ontirely destroyed. At Abington and scott town ships the storm was terrishe. The huge halistones came down with awtil force, as if projected from a cannon's mouth, tearing up the crops and laying the first trees, which but a short time before were white with bloom, completely bare. Windows were shattered throughout the villages as though they wore being shelled by some invading foe, and for upward of an hour the people were completely panestricken. It seemed to them as though the end of the world had come. The hallstones strewn along the valley seemed more like the white pebbles of a chalky beach than frozen rain. The hereast portion of the storm embraced, as far as I can learn at present, an area of some twenty miles square of farming country. The farmers over whose lands it traversed are entirely despondent. It has blighted their crops, bared their fruit trees, and banished every blossom and green leaf from their farms. The region at present presents the appearance of a midwinter scene. In the centre and to the south of this city a drenching rain storm tell, with vivid sheets of lightning, but no hall. Reports coming in from districts further north state that he storm worked greater devastation yet, and it is juite possible that some lives were lost among the nountains.

DAMAGE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

MILFORD, May 22, 1876. A terrific rain storm, accompanied by hallstones as inch in diameter, passed over the southern part of Pike county yesterday alternoon. Considerable dam-age was done to fruit and grain.

THE STORM IN THE NORTHWEST

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 22, 1876. Special despatches report heavy storms in various calities in the Northwest during the past twenty-four localities in the Northwest during the past twenty-four hours, which have done considerable damage tearrops and to property. In Clay county, Iowa, the storm was most destructive, and in Gayville, in the same county, many houses were torn down or wreeked. Hallstone from two to three inches in distneter fell in such quantity as to cover the ground to the depth of four inches. A terrige wind secompanied the storm.

In Lansing, Mich., the storm was severe and destructive In Sparta, Wis., and Mendota and Rockford, Ill., the fields were delaged and much damage inflicted. No loss of life has been reported.

THE STORM IN CANADA.

The water yesterday swept away part of the Aylmer Road Bridge, making an excavation twenty-five feet wide and eight or ten feet deep. The remainder of the bridge is being gradually washed away. Bisson's carding mil was wrecked and carried away by the water this morning.

FIERCE HAIL STORM IN JERSEY. Between four and five o'clock on Sunday a ficroo hall storm burst upon Morris and Sussex countles, New Jorsey, causing a loss to fruit, flowers, shrubbory and glass which can scarcely be estimated, but which undoubtedly represents between \$50,000 and \$100,000. a vast lake of water. Wagon loads of hall were washup in heaps. The fruit and winter grain in the courof the storm must be very seriously damaged. The
half and rain. A barn belonging to Austin Anderso
in Hampton township, about two miles west of Newto
was struck by lightning and burned.

The full extent of the damage is not yet known.
Is considered fortunate that no lives were lost.

SCHURZ AND THE CANDIDATES.

Hon. Carl Schurz is in town to-cay. In conversation with a Chicago Tribuse reporter be expressed very freely his views on Presidential condidates.

He considers Bristow the best man for the republican nomination because of his availability with all classes and parties, including the independent reformers; because he has been a most active prosecutor of official rands and corruption with which the great masses have no sympathy, and because throwing him out would cast more or less oddim upon the party.

He considers Charles Francis Adams an excellent choice, but thinks there is little probability of his becoming a candidate. He speaks of Blathe disparagingly as a candidate for the Presidency because he lacks the record of a reformer, which Bristow possesses. Mr. Schurz says the sentiment of the country is strongly in layor of reform and that the party which wins must do it on a reform basis and candidates.

WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1876. SECRETARY ROBESON AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NAVAL INVESTIGATION-THE DE-PENCE BY HIS PRIKNIS NOT CONSISTENT

The case of Secretary Robeson has been much dis-cussed to-day, many persons having read the testimony of K. G. Catteif and others carefully and compared it with some statements put out within a week. "authoritatively," by Mr. Robeson's friends. One of

out some admissions from him which fatally contra-dict this statement. Cattell asserted that Mr. Robeson did not know of his contracts and agreements with other parties like Matthews, but no had previously said that Mr. Robeson was "offended with him," and,

being asked—
Then you were not doing navy business in your or name, and Robeson did not know you were doing it the name of others, why did he get sore?
Cattell made the significant answer:—"He did he knew I was doing it." He was asked:—"Did you never ask your brother to interfere with the Scoretary never ask your brother to interfere with the Secretary in your behalf in any way?" and replied, "I have. Again, "Did you not tell your brother that you were interested with Matthews and these other parties?" to which Cattell replies:—"I did not tell him I was interested with them; he knew I was interested with some one."

Finally, being asked, "Did you not tell him to use whatever influence he had for the purpose of getting these contracts?" he replied, "I cannot remember that."

what Cattell was doing, and seem to knock away the excuse of ignorance.

blathe of the Cattell plunder upon the bureau officers in the Navy Department excites some indignation here. It is asserted in defence of the Secretary that inf the Cattells used their influence in cobtaining contracts for others that was a matter for men, and some of them are not willing to be made men, and some of them are not willing to be made managed to. Those who have scrutinized the evidence remark upon a curious coincidence. E. G. Cattell admits having gained somowhere near \$300,000, but it ppears that ex-Senator Cattell drew out of the firm his brother out of these transactions; that E. G. Cat-tell turned in when he destroyed his memorandum sips the lump sum of \$180,000 as his own, and that the Camden Bank account of Secretary Robeson shows various indorsements of the Cattells, and checks from them and from their bank in Philadelphia, to the amount of over \$40,000, the said to-night that the committee are satisfied that Cat-tell's gains amounted to no less than \$500,000. It is also remarked as curious that, according to Cattell's testimony, Robeson became offended with him about the time when the democratic House was elected. Every attempt of the committee to get ex-Senator Cattell before them in Philadelphia falled, the subpenses being answered always with a doctor's certificate port to-night of new discoveries which will cause the impeachment of Robeson unless he resigns, and resignation has not been talked of to-day.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

A TRUCE BETWEEN THE HARD AND SOFT MONEY DEMOCRATS.

prency question this week. In the revival of the greenback sgitation the leadership will be taken by Mr. light of a duty, in view of the action of the Obio State

THE FRONTIER WAR-THE TOWN OF BISMARCE IN DANGER FROM THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

Washington, May 22, 1876.

A gentleman here, familiar with the frontier, says that in case the government troops shall not be able to defeat the Indians during the present operations, there is great danger that the town of Bismarck will be attacked by the hostile Indians, and that unless the setare but few arms of good quality in the place and the night, has great fears of this result, since in times not very remote raiding parties of indians have frequently red on the opposite side of the river and have

MEDICAL STATISTICS FROM THE PROVOST MAR-SHAL GENERAL'S BUREAU-A WORK OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE PROPESSION.

A work of national interest and of great importance to the medical profession and life insurance corpora-tions has just been completed in what is known as the "Report of the Medical Statistics of the Provost Mar-"Report of the Medical Statistics of the Provost Marshai General's Bureau," by Dr. J. H. Baxter, Chief
Medical Purveyor United States Army. This report,
consisting of two volumes quarto, of about 750 pages
each, and illustrated by hthographic charts and
maps, shows, as a result of the examination of
over a million of men, the relation of disease to
social condition, complexion, age, height, nativity, occupation and locality. Early application by those desiring the report should be made to their member of
Concress or Senator, as the number to be distributed in Congress or Senator, as the number to be distributed a mined during the draft to fill the army in the closin years of the recent war, the tables of the life insurance susiness may be shown to be in need of modification

THE EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION-GENERAL SCHENCK'S EXAMINATION DELAYED.

The report of the Foreign Affairs Committee on General Schenck's case will not be presented, or, indeed, nade up, before next week. The letter of Mr. Cheese-borough being new matter, and General Schenck being borough being now matter, and desertal Schenck being entitled to make a reply to it if he wishes, the com-mittee felt it was due to General Schenck to give him the opportunity to do the latter, and notice was accord-ingly about to be served upon him when it was found the opportunity to do the latter, and notice was accordingly about to be served upon him when it was found he had gone to Dayton, Ohio. The notice was thereupon sent by tolegraph to him, and as he will probably get here and be heard before the end of the week the committee will be delayed as above said. The report will severely censure the ex-Minister to England, and to give effect to this verdict the majority of the committee are quite desirous of presenting the report as the unanimous action of the whole committee. To secure this result the cessions to the republican members of the committee in the view to be taken of General Schenck's conduct tor this reason the report is as yet undergoing diges-tion. Announcements, therefore, of any nature in ad-vance of the final action of the full committee will be

EXPLOSIVES ON ELLIS ISLAND.

Residents of New York and vicinity who have be alarmed by the heave storage near them of explosive goods will be glad to learn that the subject has received the attention of Congress. Mr. Hardenburg, of New Jersey, introduced to-day the following resolution

My which was appropriately referred:—
Whereas, by reason of the proximity to the most densely populated portions of the cities of Jersey City and New York on Eilis Island, in the bay of New York or great source of danger and insecurity to the lives of a million of people exists; therefore Resolved, that the Committee on Public Building and Grounds be requested to consider and report a bill provising for the speedy removal of the said powder magazine to a location where such a finger canno cust.

THE BELKNAP IMPEACHMENT-THE SENATE

STILL DEBATING THE QUESTION OF JURIS-

Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, made a lengthy argument in favor thereof. He was followed by Mr. Logan in op

A SUCCESSOR TO DOORKEEPER PITZHUGH. The democrats of the House will hold a caucus to morrow (Tucsday) evening, to select a doorkeeper it place of L. H. Fitzhugh, who was removed to day.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

TER ON PRIVILEGES.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1876. THE MEMORIAL OF A. M. CLAPP, THE GOVERN-MENT PRINTER, REFERRED TO THE COMMIT-

the truth is regard to the management of said printing establishment they were alike unfortunate in their selection of witnesses

Many of the witnesses had been employes and had been dismissed from said establishment for cause.

These witnesses manifested the utmost willingness to state pretended facts calculated to throw discredit upon

your memorialist. Other witnesses were engaged in the business of printing and binding, and looked upon

the government establishment as being in the way of fat jobs they might expect to secure should the gov-

ernment depart from its present policy and return to the contract system of printing. Your memorialist further represents that the treatment of your memor-ialist and his subordinates and employes while before said committee was abusive and tyranulcal, and

when their answers, containing a truthful statement of facts, were not astisfactory to the committee, they were threatened with punishment for contempt of the

House. The well established methods of examining witnesses in courts of justice were departed from, and the rules of evidence which have been found by

centuries of experience necessary to ascertain truth and exclude error, were constantly violated, and the

consisting of hearsay gossip, speculation and opinions of witnesses based upon errors of fact which is as un-

just to your memorialist as it is injurious to his repu-tation as an officer of the Senate.

Mr. Clapp, after expressing his belief that Mr.

Franklin Rives and other persons have entered into a

conspiracy to give him the publication of the Congressional debates, which, if successful, would enrich

to state that the House Committee recently in-formed him that they intended soon to close the case,

and allowed him less than three days in which to ex

amine the testimony against him and produce other witnesses to rebut it. He asserts that this time was

uiterly insufficient for the purpose, and that, more-over, be was then advised by counsel that the House

had no jurisdiction to impeach, criticise or consure him, and that he ought not to make an appearance at

the time indicated. In conclusion, he declares that he is ready and able to vindicate his official character

against all aspersions, and prays an investigation by some committee of the Senate. By Mr. Wilson—Witness testified that his wages

were reduced in December last from \$900 to \$600 per annum, and, while he was not pleased with the reduc-

frauds in January and February of this year; when he came up here to testify he took his books and deposited them with a friend for fear that when they came to find

out down there that he was here testifying they would

ing the prosecution of that claim he learned that James Casey, F. F. Hersto and Nicholas Casey were inter-

ested in the claim, having paid Dr. J. L. Landrean, the

Mr. Gibbs appointed in his place; the Caseys and Herato were to receive fifty per cent of the proceeds of

the claim; witness had a conversation with Casey after Mr. Thomas resigned, and Casey

told witness that Mr. Gibbs would be appointed, but the appointment would not be made until after the executive

worked nine months for Dr. Landrean, and then Landrean sold out his claim to Henry D. and Jay Cooke

without paying witness for his services. The statute was hunted up and the committee told Mr. roley that the statute had not been violated at all, as the govern-

eent of interest in the proceeds.

This witness had told the committee about ten days

ago that he had some important information to give, and the committee had been summoned, and he has been waiting till to-day to testify. After he had testi-

fied a motion was made that the testimony be stricked from the record, as having no bearing on the matter be

for a few days, simply to see if anything else came out

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, rising

barometer, winds veering to northerly or easterly, cooler, parily cloudy weather and rain areas.

For the West Gulf States, rising barometer, southeast to northeast winds, alightly cooler, parily cloudy weather and local rains.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer,

For remeases and the Onio valley, rising ourometer, north to east winds and cool, clear weather.

For the upper lakes, Upper Mississppi and Missouri valleys, rising followed by falling barometer, cool northerly winds, vee:ing, to warmer east or south, and generally clear weather, except possibly occasional rans, in the last section.

For the lower lakes and Middle States, rising and high barometer, brisk and high northwest to north-east winds, diminishing in force, decidedly cool and

generally clear weather.

For New England, ri ing barometer, brisk and high northwest to northeast winds, decidedly cool and clear

or clearing weather.

Cautionary signals continue along Lake Ontario and on the coast from Savannah to Eastport.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CRIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, May 23-1 A. M.

Probabilities.

ion of the Senate had adjourned; this was in March,

TRENTON, May 22, 1876.
To-morrow will be held here the New Jersey Democratic State Convention. The indications are that it will be correspondingly full of life and suimation in the same degree that the Republican Convention, held here last week, was lacking in those qualities. The leading The memorial of A. M. Clapp, the government printer, presented to the Senate to-day by Mr. Sher-man and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, sets forth the resolution of the House of Representatives under which the Printing Committee of that body has conducted its recent investigation, question discussed here this evening, and for that matter throughout the State all last week, was, What attended as witnesses and furnished to it a number of books which are necessary to the transaction of the business of the govern-ment printing office, and which the commit-tee refuse to return. The memorialist further opresents that the purpose of said committee seems to have been to cast consure upon him, and that much of the testimony taken relates to matters wholly out-side of the scope of the investigation directed by the House of Representatives. He continues as follows:—
If it was the purpose of said committee to ascertain

VENTION NOTES.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRACY.

THE STATE CONVENTION AT TREMTON TO-DAY-

EX-GOVERNOR JOEL PARKER AND THE PRESI-

DENCY-WILL THE CONVENTION PROCLAIM

HIM ITS FIRST CHOICE?-"THE TALE" IN

THAT DIRECTION-TILDEN STOCK IN THE

"TIGHT LITTLE STATE"-- PRELIMINARY CON-

Inst week, was lacking in these qualities. The leading question discussed here this evening, and for this matter throughout the State all last week, was, What will the Convention do in the matter of pledging or instructing delegates? It seems pretty safe to say (unless I am grossly misinformed as to the general sentiments of the State democracy) that the Convention will present the name of Hon. Joel Parker to the St. Louis Convention as New Jersey's first choice for President. The presentation will be made in the Same respectful but forcible manner that Mr. Tilgan's name was embodied in the platform of the New York Democrat's Convention. As I set forth, in a correspondence published a few weeks ago in the HEMALD, the Friends of Mr. Parker urge him on the following grounds:—

WHAT MR. PARKER'S PRIENDS SAY.

In the first place they assume that the chances of Mr. Tilden's securing the two-thirds vote at St. Louis are stainly weakened because of the powerful open and socret opposition which they believe exists toward him in his own State and of the still more powerful opposition there is to him in the West by the ancient Allen's Iriends, who consider that Tilden's influence and not Hayes' popularity laid the old man out in the campaign last fail. Personally and politically Mr. Parker's ricends say they admire Mr. Tilden, and, if he should be nominated, weuld give him no hall-hearted support; but, for the reasons stated, they do not regard his chances of getting the nomination as fikely. Tilden's richeds would detent the nomination as fikely. Tilden's friends would detent the nomination of a Western man, and that, besides, the Western strength of the proceed to argue, would be acceptable to the rival factions in the West and in the East as a compromise candidate, one upon whom they could all unite. His strong points, say they, are his perfect disassociation from any party ring or cique, his great popularity among the masses in his own State and in his own county (which recently passed strong laudatory resolutions ad

States in a generous subscription to the Centennul. On the whole, Mr. Parker's nomination, his advocates very properly insist, would utterly dispose of the republican use of the subscription of the subscription of the republican use of the subscription of the subscr annum, and, while he was not pleased with the reduc-tion, he did not make any disturbance about it; wit-ness obtained from G. M. Menn \$45 and from his brother \$13 to pay his expenses to Washington; no other parties helped him; after withesa had been in the Custom House a few weeks he discovered some frauds going on and made up his mind to take a note of them and if they ever attempted to discharge him he would hold these lacts over them; he put down the last out down there that he was here testifying they would steal them out of his house.

Further examination of the witness was deferred to take the testimony of D. D. Foley.

D. D. Foley, of Wasnington, testified that as a lawyer he was engaged in the prosecution of a large claim for Peruvian guano, involving \$100,000,000; durowner of the claim, \$2,800 and promised to aid in the prosecution of the case; Mr. Thomas, Minister to Peru,

aspirants. Those reduced are as follows:—First district, A. V. G. Hongland; Second district, G. D. W. Vroom, Caleb G. Ridgeway and Garrett S. Cannon; Third district, Messrs, Patterson, Yates and Kingsland; Fourth district, John H. Lyon, Samuel Smith and J. J. Bergen; Fifth district, John Hopper, Garret Ackerson and A. B. Woodruf; Sixth district, David Dodd, P. Doyle and B. J. Ford; Seventh district, Rudolph Rabe, A. Q. C. Barretsson and Patrick Laverty,
Each district is restricted to two delegates.

A SERENADE TO SENATOR STOCKTOR.

What purposed to be a serenade was tendered to-night to ex-Senator John P. Stockton in front of the Trenton House. It was the first time he appeared before what might be called the State democracy since his retirement from the United States Senate. He was received very coldy, an effort to get up a cheer for him at the start being a dead failure. Mr. Stockton made a lengthy speech, dwelling upon the importance of the centennial campaign. It was sad to think, he said, that the only strength Mr. Bristow had was because his banner was embiazoned with reform. The whole nationswas debased, he said, by the present administration. The only enthusiastic cheers he excited was when he mentioned Joel Parker's name and proclaimed him as the man for the emergency, the first choice of New Jersey for the Presidency.

Mr. Stockton was followed in a vigorous democratic seasion of the senate had adjourned; this was in sarch, 1875, and in about a week after the Senate adjourned Mr. Gibbs was appointed; Casey told witness that Secretary Fish opposed the appointment of Gibbs; witness was lawyer for Dr. Landrean, and the latter wanted witness to go to Peru as secretary to Mr. Gibbs, so that he could better prosecute the care, and that was why he held the conversation with Casey; the United States were prosecuting this case in a diplomatic way, but had no pecuniary interest in the matter; witness said that Casey, being a government officer, violated the statute in buying an interest in a claim in which the United States was a party; witness

POLITICS IN MINNESQTA.

REPUBLICANS CONTROLLED BY THE OFFICE HOLDERS—TILDEN THE DEMOCRATIC FAVORITE.

Sr. Paul, May 19, 1876.
In January last a considerable demonstration was made among Minnesota republicans in favor of Mr. Blame for President. The circumstances indicated that the movement had its origin in Washington, with Blame for President. The circumstances indicated that the movement had its origin in Washington, with the men who have, with little opposition, directed all the action of the party in this State since 1863. It was then proposed to call the State Convention while the Legislature was in session, it having first been ascertained that at least three-fourths of the republicans in the Legislature held Blaine to be their first choice. But this proposition was combatted by the few supporters of Minister Washburne—(there is a brauch of his large family in this State)—and by prominent party men who thought the Blaine movement at least premature. Since then a number of country papers have advocated Bristow's nomination, and their utterances with the talk of visitors here from different parts of the State, would indicate that Bristow is the favorite of the rural districts. Washburne's support, if he has any in the Convention (which meets on the 24th inst.), will be limited to complimentary votes, influenced by one brother's residence and another brother's investments in Minneapolis. Sensator McMillan's friends in this city are for Bristow, Washburne or Hayes in preference to Blaine, and, governed by their opposition to the control of Ramsey and Windom, would choose Conkling or Morton if they could thereby carry the state Convention. But the party in this State is entirely subservient to the office-holders, and those belong to Ramsey, Windom, Blat King and the other two Representatives in Congress. Senator McMillan has not succeeded to Ramsey's official patronage. The Convention, therefore, will not be for Bristow, but it will not lastruct for Blaine, and its delegates may not be piedged to him. The delegation will probably vote for him on the opening ballots, but after that will be limited, if at all, only by the personal interests of the office-holding frateroity. That is to say, just as son

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, Harald Building:—
1875. 1876. 1876. 1875.
3 A. M. 68 68 38 39 P. M. 78
6 A. M. 69 66 6 P. M. 76
9 A. M. 73 71 9 P. M. 71
12 M. 79 79 12 P. M. 71 sworn in as a member of the Court. The discussion on the question of jurisdiction was then continued, and